CURRENT LITERATURE.

Manual of the Mosses of North America. By Leo Lesquereux and Thomas P.

James. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co., 1884. pp. 447, pl. 6.

The recent publication of this work is an important and valuable addition to our bryological literature, and can not fail to be highly appreciated by those interested in the study of mosses. It is in the form of an octavo of 447 pages, containing descriptions of nearly 900 species of mosses, also a glossary of terms and six plates illustrating the most important genera. All mosses thus far found within the limits of the United States, British America, Alaska and Greenland are fully described; those found in Mexico, although properly within the limit of the work are excluded.

When work on the Manual was commenced, Mr. Lesquereux, owing to failing sight, was obliged to leave the examination of specimens to Mr. James; and after the death of the latter this part of the work was continued and finished by Mr. T. Renauld, an eminent French bryologist. Mr. Sereno Watson

also rendered valuable assistance in the work.

The Manual includes the advances made in bryological investigations since the publications of the late Mr. W. S. Sullivant. The classification adopted is mainly according to Schimper. It is to be regretted, however, that the habitats in many instances are deficient and do not represent the well-known ranges of the species. In the following notes I have endeavored to show the omissions. The species referred to from Colorado were collected by Mr. T. S. Brandegee, and are represented in my herbarium; a list of some of these was published in the Botany of the U.S. Geol. and Geog. Survey of the Territories by Hayden,

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The varieties Torreyanum and plumosum of Sphagnum cuspidatum, are common in Southern New Jersey. Sphagnum Lindbergii, Labrador (Allen). Sphagnum Austini, Mass. (Austin); Canada, (Macoun); Green Cove Springs, Fla. (Rau). The first specimens from Florida were sent to me by Dr. G. Martin; vide Bor. GAZETTE, vol. ix., p. 26. During the month of March, this year, l also collected it in Florida. Sphagnum imbricatum, Hornsch. 1848, might be mentioned as a synonym. Under Sphagnum Portericense is mentioned "fruit unknown"; Dr. Charles Mohr sent me a specimen in fruit from Mobile, Ala. This is, I believe, the first time it has been found fruiting. This species also occurs in Florida. Sphagnum cyclophyllum and sedoides, Adirondack Mts. (Peck). Sphagnum Pylæsii, Labrador (Allen). Andræa rupestris, Lehigh Valley, Penn. (Wolle, Rau). The generic name Micromitrium, Austin in Musci Appalach. 1870, has also been adopted by Schimper for a very different moss Account Mexico, vide Prodromus Bryologia Mexicana, par E. Bescherelle, 1871. According to these respective dates, Austin's name would claim priority. Austin by heart was a None with the None tin, however, proposed to change it to Sympoma and Lindberg to Nanomitrium, vanie of the prevent confusion. Oreoweisia serrulata is not rare in Pennsylvania, Catskill Mountains, Watkins Glen, N. Y., etc. (Rau). Rhabdoweisia denticulata is not rare in the mountains of Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Ran), Mt. Mansfield, Vt., and Ausable Chasm, N. Y. (Pringle). Cynodontium virens, var. serratum, Colorado (Brandegee). Dicranella debilis, Texas (Rau). Fis-(Ran) obtusifolius, Colorado (Brandegee). Octoblepharum albidum, Texas (Rau). Ceratodon purpureus, var. xanthopus, Colorado (Brandegee). Eustichia Norvegica, Lawrence county, Penn. (Lesquereux). Campylosteleum Drumphen die Jersey (Austin). Pottia riparia, Bethlehem, Penn. (Rau). Drummondia clavellata, Canada (Macoun). Orthotrichum diaphanum, Colorado (D. Charles and Canada (Macoun). Orthotrichum diaphanum, Colorado (D. Canada (Macoun). orado (Brandegee). Discelium nudum: notwithstanding the fact that I sent specimens to both authors, the habitat is meagerly given. In Austin's Suppl. to Musci Appalach. No. 505, the habitat of this moss is given as follows: "Clay banks Porthall have Considered westward banks, Bethlehem, Penn. (Rau); Ohio (Beardslee); also Canada and westward

to Vancouver Island (Macoun);" to which I now add Bingen and Emaus, Penn. (Wolle). Dissodon splanchnoides and Tayloria serrata, both from Colorado (Brandegee). Bartramia radicalis, Narrowsville, Penn. (T. C. Porter, E. A. Rau). Meesia tristicha, Pennsylvania (Rau); Vermont (Pringle). The New York habitat of Paludella squarrosa should doubtless be credited to C. H. Peck. Bryum Muhlenbeckii, White Mountains (Austin); Catskill Mountains (Rau). Aulacomnion turgidum, Labrador (Allen). Atrichum crispum, Closter, N. J. (Austin). Cryphæa glomerata, New Jersey (Austin); Connecticut (Rau). Neckera oligocarpa, Colorado (Brandegee) fertile; Catskill Mountains (Austin, Rau). Fabronia pusilla, incorrectly labeled F. octoblepharis in Musci Appalach. No. 535, Del. Water Gap, N. J. (Austin, Rau). Fabronia Wrightii, Colorado (Brandegee). Thelia Lescurii, New Jersey (Austin, Rau). Myurella Careyana, Canada (Pringle) fruiting. Leskea nervosa, New York (Austin); Colorado (Brandegee). Leskea Austini, Pennsylvania (Rau). Anomodon viticulosus, Pennsylvania (Rau). Pylaisia polyantha, Colorado (Brandegee). To the habitat of Cylindrothecium concinnum add (Brandegee). Climacium dendroides, New Jersey, (Austin); New Brunswick (Fowler). Thuidium pygmæum, New Jersey (Austin); Pennsylvania (Rau). Thuidium paludosum, Colorado (Brandegee); Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (Rau). Brachythecium acutum, New York (Peck); New Jersey (Austin); Pennsylvania (Rau). Brachythecium Utahense, velutinum, and Fendleri, Colorado (Brandegee). Brachythecium reflexum, Lake Huron region (Mrs. Roy). Brachythecium Novæ-Angliæ has certainly a wider range than indicated. Eurhynchium diversifolium, Colorado (Brandegee); Pennsylvania (Rau). The Rhynchostegium demissum habitat needs revision. Raphidostegium Novæ-Cesareæ fruit is not unknown, as will be seen by referring to Bor. GAZETTE, vol. i., p. 30; fruiting specimens from Stony Creek, Carbon county, Penn., 1874 (Wolle, Rau). Plagiothecium Mullerianum, Pennsylvania (Rau). From specimens of Plagiothecium subfalcatum, Aust., which I collected at Onoko Glen, the late Mr. Austin was convinced that this species is a form of Pl. elegans. Amblystegium fluviatile, Pennsylvania (Rau). Amblystegium compactum, Colorado (Brandegee). Hypnum Bergenense, Aust. is considered identical with Amblystegium hygrophilum, Jur. by S. O. Lindberg. Hypnum nemorosum, Pennsylvania (Wolle). Limnobium eugyrium, Pennsylvania (Wolle, Rau). Pleurozium Oakesii, New York and throughout British America (Austin). Hylocomium Wrightii, Florida (J. D. Smith). Zieria julacea, Colorado (Brandegee).

The following mosses are omitted from the work, although of sufficient im-

portance to be included:

Hypnum thelistegium, C. M., Florida; Aust. Musci App. Suppl., No. 505. H. homalostegium, C. M., Alabama (Mohr). H. occidentale, S. and L., Oregon (Hall); Sull. Icon. Musc. Suppl., p. 105, t. 81. Trichostomum macrostegium, Sull., Alabama (Mohr); Sull. Icon. Musc. Suppl., p. 35, t. 22. Dicranum Richardsoni, Hook., Greenland fide James in Kane's Arctic Explor., vol. ii. Dicranella Canadensis, Mitt., British America (Drummond, Macoun). According to Sch. Syn. Musc. Europ., the following occur in North America: Dicranum arcticum, Schp., Greenland and Labrador; Tetraplodon mnioides, vars. Adamsianus and cavifolius, Arctic regions.—Eugene A. Rau, Bethlehem, Pa.